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BRITAIN TO QUIT INDIA BY JUNE 1948



MR ATTLEE

Momentous Statement By The Prime Minister MOUNTBATTEN NEW VICEROY

London, Feb. 21.

The British government set a time limit of June 1948 to its rule in India to-day with a warning that unless quarrelling Moslems and Hindus agree on a representative government, power will be turned over to provincial governments in a divided India.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee announced the first definite date for Britain's often repeated intention to quit India in quiet, conversational tones to a strained and silent House of Commons.

His statement was immediately issued as another White Paper which Britain hopes will produce agreement among the major Indian parties on the form of government to succeed the British Empire's 200-year rule.

Petroleum Pipeline Blown Up

Jerusalem, Feb. 20.

The Jewish extremists stepped up their offensive against British rule to-day by blowing up the important Iraq Petroleum Company's pipeline in northern Palestine in two places and setting off two more electric mines under military trucks.

To-day's sabotage followed on the heels of last night's during which an RAF station at Ein Shemer, half way between Haifa and Tel-Aviv, was attacked.

The attack on the vital pipeline, which carries British oil from Persian fields to an outlet near Haifa, was regarded as the most serious of to-day's terrorist acts.

Details were still lacking. The authorities disclosed more about the assault on the RAF station late last night. They said the terrorists lobbed mortar shells into the camp for 20 minutes before they were driven off.

The sabotaging of British commercial interests and mining of communications previously had not come into the scope of its underground battle.

With the fate of four condemned "soldiers" now postponed indefinitely, Irgun appeared to be unheeding of the repeated warnings of kidnappings by Hagana.

Hagana apparently was confining its activity at the present to encouragement of illegal immigration, financing and organising a flow of arms from unknown Mediterranean ports, protecting refugees when they swam ashore and fighting against deportation of the unlucky.—United Press.

HOME-MADE MORTARS
The British troops, when they captured the terrorist site, found three home-made mortars, two of which were loaded, and 12 mortar shell cases.

DEBATE NEXT WEEK
London, Feb. 20.
Mr Arthur Greenwood, acting Government leader in the House of Commons, announced to-day that the House would debate Palestine next Tuesday, the resumption of industry and fuel distribution next Wednesday and foreign affairs next Thursday.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

China And UNRRA Supplies

It is possible that Nanking believes she is legally entitled to request that her outstanding UNRRA supplies be offered for open sale. But the nations who financed provision of these goods under the impression that they would be used to rehabilitate a country sorely stricken by eight continuous years of warfare, will regard the proposition with askance. The dumping of UNRRA commodities on what is humorously known as the "free market", even if carried out under official control, violates the intention of the original agreement. The whole purpose of UNRRA contributions was that they should represent an international effort to revive the economic and social pulse of those countries wounded and fainting from the dreadful effects of a world war. China is one. Unhappily, her maladministration of UNRRA supplies provides one of the most sordid of post-war stories; wherefore her officials can hardly be surprised if this latest proposal is treated with suspicion and hostility.

Nanking, through Dr Soong, denies that the purpose of the sales is to bolster China's crumbled currency. Yet for what else could the proceeds be intended? China's demand has constantly been for material goods. She has them, and now she wants to sell them. Neither is Dr Soong's incredulity of the prospects of these UNRRA goods landing in the black market, the least bit convincing. The Finance Minister should have sufficient evidence at his disposal to appreciate the power and ramifications of this market. It can be called by any name one pleases, but it is certainly not in existence to see that the Chinese get what they are entitled to receive—except upon their own terms. UNRRA officials declare that at least 45 per cent of their supplies are rotting and rusting in godowns and open spaces. If this is true, Nanking would do the country far more service by seeing that these goods were placed where they were most needed, than by disposing of them for cash for somebody else to resell at substantial profits.

New Delhi Reactions

New Delhi, Feb. 21.

Britain's notice to India on Thursday to put her own house in order by June 1948 has faced this country with the decision—amiable solution or devastating civil war—that was the gist of comments of old observers who in five years have seen Britain twice offer a large measure of self-government to India only to have internal differences stand in the way of acceptance.

The dramatic announcement by Mr Clement Attlee in the House of Commons that the British were leaving next year was quickly interpreted in some unofficial quarters as being strongly favourable to the side of the Congress Party.—Associated Press.

"We regard this as a suitable time to make a change, so far as I know there is no precedent for such a request as that made by Mr Churchill."

"Indeed when he was Prime Minister he made a great many changes in both military and civil appointments and I am not aware that any explanations were given."

"This was greeted with a storm of Labour cheers."

REAFFIRMS PROPOSALS
The effect of Mr Attlee's statement was to reaffirm last year's proposals of the British Cabinet Mission after three months of conferences with Indian political leaders. This plan envisaged a Central Government to take over the rule of British India under a Constitution written by all parties.

To-day's statement provided no alternative except the warning that failure of India parties to agree on a Constitution might be followed by a parcelling of authority.

Mr Attlee also reaffirmed that the British did not intend to hand over their "powers and obligations" over the independent Indian States to a Central Government.

"It is contemplated that for the intervening period the relations of the Crown with individual states may be adjusted by agreement," Mr Attlee said.

Although no responsible official source would say so, this apparently leaves the British Government free to renegotiate its individual treaties with the princely states of India.

"The future of the Indian States is for the Indian States to decide and not for us," said an informed source. In any change of status in India there are many minor questions that would have to be ironed out through negotiations with the Indian princes.—Associated Press.

Note: Text of the White Paper on India which the Prime Minister read to the House of Commons appears on Page 4.

What Attlee Said

London, Feb. 20.

Making his dramatic announcement in the House of Commons to-day, the Prime Minister said: His Majesty's Government wish to make it clear that it is their definite intention to take the necessary steps to effect transference of power into responsible Indian hands by a date not later than June, 1948.

"The British Government agreed to recommend to Parliament a constitution worked out in accordance with the Cabinet Mission's proposals by a fully representative Constituent Assembly. If it should appear that such a constitution will not have been reached by such an Assembly before June, 1948, the Government would have to consider to whom the powers of the Central Government in British India should be handed over to on the due date."

Mr Attlee said legislation would be introduced in due course to give effect to the final transfer of power in India.

He said the British Government did not intend to hand over powers and obligations of the Indian states under paramountcy to any government of British India.

"It was not intended to bring paramountcy to conclusion earlier than the date of final transfer of power, but it was contemplated that the intervening period the relations of the Crown with individual states might be adjusted by agreement."

ADVANCE MEASURES
Mr Attlee said that although final transfer might not take place until June, 1948, preparatory measures must be put in hand in advance.

"The British Government will negotiate on matters arising out of the transfer with representatives of the Indian States to ensure that the efficiency of the civil administration be maintained and the defence of India provided for," the Minister said.

Mr Attlee said that as the transfer of power proceeded, it would be progressively more difficult to carry out to the letter all provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935.

"However, the British Government believe that British commercial and industrial interests in India can look forward to a fair field for their enterprise under the new conditions."

He said Britain would continue to do all in its power to further India's well-being.

"SHOCKING" STATEMENT
Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, made a statement in the House of Lords similar to that given by Mr Attlee.

Opposition in the Lords, said the statement was shocking.

"It appears to be a reversal of all previous statements of His Majesty's Government," said Lord Cranborne.

"It provides no safeguards for minorities. It amounts to abandonment of India under conditions which to many of us can give no hope of a peaceful and prosperous future for her people."

(Continued on Page 4)



LORD WAVELL

Fuel Rationing May Last Indefinitely

London, Feb. 20.

Industrial electricity "switch offs" are expected to-day to last 10 days in the London area and domestic electricity rationing is expected to last indefinitely, authoritative sources said to-day.

Southeastern England will be the last to get back to industrial production, it was reported. A week's interval was expected between restorations in various districts of England. The Midlands will get electricity on Monday and the North-west was believed to be the next in line.

The recovery depended to some extent upon the weather—which was worsening.

A Fuel Ministry statement said: "The weather is menacing again. It is too early to predict the effect on deliveries of further hardening of the weather but it cannot be other than serious."—United Press.

NO EXPORTING UNTIL 1948

London, Feb. 20.
Britain will not export coal until 1948 because of the fuel crisis and the need to build up extensive coal reserves, Sir Guy Not-Bower, official spokesman of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, said in an interview to-night.

"Despite increased output, there is no indication that Britain will restore her coal exports this year," he said.

"We might be able to consider, starting exporting coal again next year when we expect that Britain's basic needs will be satisfied," he added.

While the hardest hit of Britain's customers will be Eire, which last year imported over a quarter of the total coal exports, France, Denmark, Italy, Belgium and Sweden come next.—Reuter.

WEATHER WORSENS
London, Feb. 21.
European weather, critical factor in Britain's battle against fuel and power shortage, turned worse again to-day. Snow fell in most districts of England and Wales and most north-east Yorkshire roads which, just cleared, were blocked again.

Continental countries without exception reported subnormal temperatures and practically all regions were short of fuel while supplies in some areas were drained to danger point.

Despite previous go ahead from Government, it appeared that many British industries would be unable to get back into production for some time.

Berlin reported 170 died from cold since December 1, and in the Belgian coastal town of Nieuport six died of exposure in the last two days.

The lowest temperature in Britain was 14 degrees Fahrenheit.—Associated Press.

RUSSIA'S OFFER ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Will Permit An International
Authority To Work Plants

Lake Success, N.Y., Feb. 20.

Prior to the Security Council atomic control debate resumption at 3 p.m. to-day, the Soviet delegate, Mr Andrei Gromyko announced that Russia would accept an international authority to supervise and manage atomic energy plants in the Soviet Union.

Mr Gromyko's statement cleared away doubts that Russia, by Gromyko's 12 proposed amendments to the American plan, had aimed at restricting inspection and supervision to only those plants which exist at the time a world atomic treaty is signed.

Mr Gromyko's clarification, which promised Russia's unqualified acceptance of international supervision of atomic research along with Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Hanford, Washington, will be built on a 3,045-acre site in Dupage County, Illinois, 26 miles southwest of Chicago at a cost of many millions of dollars. Its 12 buildings will be ready within three years and when completed the mid-west centre will be known as "Argonne National Laboratory."

NEW RESEARCH CENTRE
Meanwhile it was announced a third great American centre for atomic research along with Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Hanford, Washington, will be built on a 3,045-acre site in Dupage County, Illinois, 26 miles southwest of Chicago at a cost of many millions of dollars. Its 12 buildings will be ready within three years and when completed the mid-west centre will be known as "Argonne National Laboratory."

The Argonne is only one of a series of new national atomic laboratories to be established and will be operated by the University of Chicago in conjunction with 23 other Mid-western universities.

The Argonne replaces the wartime metallurgical laboratory at the University of Chicago, which played an important part in the creation of the atomic bomb. The laboratory will engage in the research and development of all phases of atomic energy, including industrial and military.—United Press.

**DEVASTATING
EXPLOSION**

Many Killed And Injured

Los Angeles, Feb. 20.

An explosion rocked a part of Los Angeles with such force to-day that some people thought an atomic bomb had hit the city. A preliminary check listed at least 13 dead and 200 injured.

The blast levelled an electroplating plant in which 35 persons were working and a black cloud mushroomed toward the sky.

A man working directly across the street declared: "It looked just like the new pictures of the atomic bomb explosion."

The shock rumbled across the city with the effects of an earthquake, shattering windows, snapping power lines and rupturing gas mains.

Fifteen fire companies were called out to fight the resulting fires. By standards as far as six blocks from the scene were killed by flying debris.

Chemists believed that hydrogen formed in the process of plating at the devastated plant.—United Press.

30 REPORTED DEAD
Los Angeles, Feb. 20.

Thirty people were reported killed in an explosion which rocked a building in Los Angeles to-day.

The explosion occurred in an electroplating shop. It was followed by a fire.

Of those injured about a dozen are in a critical condition. The shop and three private houses were destroyed. All available ambulances and private cars are being used to rush the injured to hospitals. The explosion damaged buildings for an area of a mile and a half. Motor-cars parked nearby were wrecked.

The police have called a "state of emergency."—Reuter.

Ramadier Given Confidence Vote

Paris, Feb. 21.

The National Assembly voted confidence in Ramadier's government 506 to 59 after a heated debate on economy and food.

The vote was taken after several deputes had urged the progressive lifting of rationing and expressed confidence in the government's ability to "carry out the policy aimed at assuring a normal food distribution to the French people."

M. Ramadier told a news conference that the second series of five per cent cuts to be effective near the end of the month would not be the last in the French fight to save the franc and stabilise the internal economy.—Associated Press.

PLANS FOR "MODERATE" EXPANSION OF JAPAN'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

A SOAP memorandum to-day recommended a 4,000,000-spindle capacity for the Japanese textile industry in order to allow for "moderate expansion" of textile exports during the next few years.

The memorandum, sent to the Japanese Government to-day, said this interim production level should provide a domestic standard of living approaching that of 1930-34—three years before Japan embarked on the China war—which SCAP considers the base period.

Observers said the memorandum was significant since it closely follows statements of American officials, including Ambassador George Acheson, Jr., urging the earliest possible rehabilitation of the Japanese economy, and recalled that the pre-war Japanese economic structure was based, to a wide extent, on silk and cotton rayon textile exports.

SCAP investigations indicate it will be necessary to operate at a minimum of 3,500,000 spindles in order to produce a minimum of 260,000,000 pounds of cotton products, which textile experts estimate will be exported, and 427,000,000 pounds, they estimate, should be provided for domestic consumption under a peacetime economy.

The chief of SCAP's Textile Division, Lt-Col H. S. Tate, said the objective of the expanded spindle capacity is to help to make the nation's economy self-sufficient. He hoped ultimately enough cotton products will be exported to pay for imports of raw cotton and, if possible, to provide foreign exchange surplus for the purchase of other vital imports.

He said the rate of exchange will be geared solely on the availability of raw materials and machine tools for building spindles and other machinery. The Japanese industry now has approximately 3,870,000 spindles, including those in storage.—United Press.

Women

This Space Every Day

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds gives you the answers—and real ideas!

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—Do you think a little rouge on the eyelids is pretty?—THERESA."

"No, rouge on the eyelids is an old theatrical trick, practised in the Gay Nineties. Modern make-up is more subtle. Eyeshadow in soft Blue, Green, Brown and Grey gives a shadowy background and makes your eyes more attractive."

"Dear Lois Leeds—How can I keep my eyelids clean? It's my one worry. I wear it in a big bun in the back. It's real hair.—NELL M."

"Wash it in sudsy water. Rinse. Dry by shaking, then comb and brush it as you would your own hair. When you are in a hurry you can use dry shampoo or cleaning fluid."

"Dear Lois Leeds—I am 16, but mature of honour and my budget won't include a big bun in the back. My shoes are a problem. The dress is white with a pink jacket and hat. Would black strap sandals do?—YOUNG MOTHER."

"No, the black sandals would spoil everything! Hunt for a pair of white satin bedroom slippers. These

Mimie Makeys & GABRIELLE



Relieve your tired eyes and renew the sparkle like this. Make a compress of absorbent cotton, dampened with cold water and then sprinkled with an eye lotion. Lay this over the eyes and rest and relax for fifteen minutes.

Wasp Waists Come Back

English women are wearing dresses which have boned corsets built into them.

The idea is to give the wearer the high bust, small waist, and rounded hips that are part of the new fashion silhouette.

No other foundation garment is worn.

Built-in corsets, above bustles, and sweeping full skirts were worn recently by mannequins displaying Angela Delange's evening frocks.

Other designers favoured a short, boned corset that narrows the waist down to almost Victorian dimensions.

Women who have worn the new corset say it is comfortable, gives a "sense of confidence."

Some are turning out the bottom drawers to retrieve grand-mother's boned dresses for renovation in the new style.

Nearly all designers, including Hartnell, are using padding on the hips of frocks, and even suits. Evening gowns are hooped.

The French style of padding brasters, however, has not found favour as English women do not wear sweaters, prefer a slender line for the full length of their figure.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"It's the cook again—because of the soap shortage, she wants the ladies who smear lipstick on cups to please use the straws!"

Economic Objectives Of East Indonesia

Close co-operation with the Netherlands and continued efforts to win as much self-rule as possible by peaceful, democratic means are the initial goals of the new Provisional State of East Indonesia, said its first president, Tjokorda Gde Rukmin Sukawati.

East Indonesia, which was granted statehood in the name of Queen Wilhelmina at Den Pasar, Bali, last December 24, has a population of more than 8,000,000. Within its boundaries are the Celebes, Moluccas (Spice Islands), Lesser Sundas, Dutch Timor, Flores, Bali and all other Netherlands Indies islands east of Java and Borneo except Dutch New Guinea.

The fledgling state will become an equal federal partner with Borneo, Java and Sumatra, in the United States of Indonesia, which the Netherlands has promised to create and introduce to the United Nations as a sovereign power.

Sukawati has two economic objectives for East Indonesia, which in the past lagged behind the rest of the Indies in commercial development.

The first is to increase production and exports of copra, spices, sugar, rubber and rice. In these products he feels there is the basis for a successful East Indonesian economy.

"We have a temporary advantage, since we have been exporting wood since the war, because of revolutionary disturbances. We do not mean to lose it," Sukawati declared in an interview.

The second objective is to restore East Indonesia's historic position as a carrier for the Indies, Sukawati plans to provide government encouragement for inter-island shipping and expects East Indonesian vessels to carry on trade with both the Philippines and Australia.

East Indonesia's first president, paradoxically, also is "Rajah of Celebes, Bali—Associated Press."

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND

By GARRY LUNZIE

As one of the many Scotsmen who dumped his kilt down on Scottish soil after four and half years abroad, I can claim to be able to take a fairly objective view of my country. It is a great country, but, mighty me, very backward in some things! We don't make the best use of our natural geographical resources.

Our rivers are given over too much to commerce, for instance. We lack the lovely streams and rivers which the Irish and the Welsh have. Take the Forth, for example. It is a stretch of water that sees little or no pleasure craft. True, there are the odd yachtsmen and the very occasional steamer before the war.

And, mark you, the Clyde has never been very much better. No great gains or losses, such as Henry or other Thames-side events, where Mr and Mrs John Clizen take the family for the day. Our people can be pretty bleak.

The announcement that a Kilmorye caterer will have a pleasure steamer operating in the Forth this summer. It is the Royal Lady, which ran a few trips in 1939 and then went to war. The Lady was used for war service in the Mediterranean and then brought back for the landings in Normandy. Now she has been handed back to the owners, and when the weather improves she will sail along the east coast from Scarborough to Leith for a new fit-out.

Cruising With A Vengeance

The Royal Lady carries 600 passengers. She will have a cocktail bar and an ordinary bar and a dining room for 100. Her sundry rest rooms. So it will be "cruising up the river" with a vengeance this summer. The vessel's home port will be Leith and she will run cruises to Dundee and up the Tay to Perth. If the weather is too bad for trips round Fife Ness, the Royal Lady will sail up the Forth to Perth.

Even at this early date the owner and the busiest period is likely to be during the great musical festival in Edinburgh in August. One party has already booked a trip to the May Island then.

The enterprising Kilmorye gentleman deserves to be booked out all summer. But where are the other businessmen in Scotland who are willing to develop this branch of the tourist industry?

Appeal For Firefighters
The fire chief for Scotland has appealed for men under 25 to join the N.F.S. Scotland has big plans for the reorganisation of fire-fighting and in the future we shall be divided into 11 districts. Edinburgh will extend to the Tweed under the new scheme, but Glasgow will remain intact. There will be amalgamations of several counties in other places to make up the remaining nine areas. It is proposed to introduce standard equipment for the whole of Scotland, but that will take some time.

The fire chief was speaking to the gentlemen of the press in Edinburgh the other day, and in emphasising the variety of tasks connected with the modern fire-fighting unit.

On one occasion at St Andrews last year, he said, the local brigade was asked to save the putting green. A particularly pestiferous type of worm was ruining the turf. So the firemen dug up gallons of sea water over the green. This soaked in and afterwards millions of worms were raked off the surface, thus preserving the putting greens by the harbour.

Other N.F.S. jobs included the rescuing of a cat from the parapet of a bridge, the putting out of a fire in a ship, and the quelling of an outbreak on Culloden Moor.

News In Brief

West Lothian is being canvassed for a county maternity hospital. . . . a dispute over explosives caused the first strike at a Scottish steel state ownership. It was at the Cardowan Colliery, Stirling; the men were out for two days and 2,400 tons of coal were lost. . . . Dundee taxi-drivers have complained to the Corporation that the buses have taken away their livelihood. . . . Mr Alexander Ratcliffe, founder of the Scottish Protestant League, has died. . . . Rothery is considering a plan for a ferry to Wemyss Bay. . . . a well-known Hawick farmer and butcher, Mr Robert Pringle, has died. . . . the new streets in Methilhill have been named after trees. . . . St Monance camouflage net factory may be taken over by a civil firm for the making of trail nets. . . . the first post-war football in the Kilmorye district will make agricultural machinery and furniture on the site of the derelict building. . . . a rescuee base at Gibhill. . . . a dental clinic, the first of its kind in Brackishire, has been opened at Eymouth.

Sport In Scotland

Sober revival in the Borders is exemplified in the game with £30 and £50 at the Glen Fairfryd ground. . . . a Glasgow sportsman has laid a bet of £500 to £1,000 that Rangers will win the Scottish Cup. . . . betting for the Cup shows Rangers 2-1 favourites with Hibs and Aberdeen joint second favourites.

HENRY IRVING STATUE RE-UNVEILED

Despite the snow and the icy winds that swept across the Charing Cross Road one morning in London recently, a number of Britain's leading stage stars gathered in the street to honour the memory of the great actor, Sir Henry Irving, famous Victorian theatrical figure. The occasion was the re-unveiling of the fine statue of Sir Henry which has long dominated a corner of this part of London, and which had been bricked up during World War II for safety from air raids.

Ralph Richardson, recently honoured by King George VI with a knighthood, pulled a cord, and a great Union Jack which had draped the statue fell apart, showing to Londoners for the first time for seven years the well-known figure on the pedestal.

Instead of paying verbal tribute to Sir Henry, Sir Ralph asked all those present to remain silent for a minute and think of the deceased actor. Those who stood round the statue included Dame Sybil Thorndike, Dame Edith Evans, Harecourt Williams and Alan Herbert.

Introducing Sir Ralph Richardson, the Mayor of Westminster recalled how at the outbreak of war, members of Britain's theatrical fraternity had approached the Westminster Council and asked that Sir Henry's statue should be bricked up for safety; they had even offered the actors and actresses, to do the job. This was refused, but they had paid for the bricking-up, while Westminster Council had made themselves responsible for the unbricking.

TO SCREEN DP's

A special commission, led by Brigadier Fitzroy Maclean, M.P., is leaving shortly for Italy, to carry out an intensive screening of displaced persons, surrendered enemy personnel, etc., for the purpose of determining which of them may prime facie be regarded as eligible for aid from international bodies, such as the proposed International Refugee Organisation.

The commission will also have the important task of seeing that displaced persons are provided with all suitable factual evidence regarding the conditions awaiting them on their return home, should they decide to take advantage of the offers which have been made to them by the governments concerned.

The work of the commission should be of assistance to the Italian Government insofar as it may enable the international organisations concerned to expedite their decisions as to the eligibility of refugees for assistance.

Anti-Sickness Insurance

At the last plenary meeting of the Riksdag in Sweden in 1946, a bill was passed introducing compulsory sickness insurance for all citizens.

The Act will not come into force, however, until July 1, 1950. Insurance payments under the new scheme will include compensation for medical care for everyone and a cash benefit of 3.50 kronor per day, payable to all persons having an income.

The latter will also receive additional payments for wives and children.

The relatively small cash benefit may be increased through a voluntary arrangement involving extra premiums.

Further, the Riksdag decided that in principle, hospital care is to be available free of charge and medicine at half price, or even free in certain cases.

The payment for this will be made direct to hospitals and pharmacists in a manner to be determined by the Riksdag at a later date.

The increase in Government expenditures is estimated at 200 million kronor annually.

on 5-1 mark. . . . Golashlets turned down a suggestion for Sunday golf in the Ladhops course. . . . the Scottish League will play the English League at Hampden on March 12. . . . Jack McLean, former amateur golf champion, and now professional, at Warrington, has turned down a big offer from Rhodessa. . . . Scotland will send a water polo team to Dublin to play Ireland this summer. . . . Mollie Welsh, the Scottish international lawn-tennis player, won the women's singles badminton title. . . . It is proposed to hold an evening race meeting at Musselburgh during the summer. . . . Hibs lead the Reserve League with 39 points from 21 games. Hearts are second with 35 points for a game less and Rangers third with 27 points. . . . Keith Geddes, the Scottish Rugby captain, is to get a medal from French enthusiasts for his great sportsmanship in the recent match with France in Paris. . . . a piper played Jackie Paterson into the ring when he lost on points to Cliff Anderson British Guiana, at the Albert Hall.

MRS AMERICA GETS FILM TEST OFFER

Mrs Janis Pollock, the 24-year-old mother of four children, who refused to accept the title of "Mrs America" which she won in a national beauty contest, has gained considerable attention by her action.

Admirers, including clergymen, have written her more than 1,000 letters. Other mothers far away have called her by long distance telephone. The letters were full of praise.

Mrs Pollock declined the title during the autumn because accepting it would have meant she would have to take a 20-week aerial tour through the United States as part of her reward. She also would have got \$2,500 cash. She refused to leave her young children, aged six, five, two and 10 months and accompany her. The prizes went to another contestant.

Now, to make up partially for her sacrifice, the company whose husband works wants to send her and Mr Pollock by air to California for a week or 10 days to see the offer of a film test by a motion picture company. She has been delighted but is still hesitant. She wants the public to know the children still come first.

She recalls what one clergyman wrote her: "The nation needs more women like you," and says she wants to merit such kindness. Associated Press.

Jap Prisoners Live In Own Torture House

It is Fate, or the irony of Fate, whichever it is, the 16 high-ranking officers of the once powerful Japanese Imperial Army, whose men brought death and worse-than-death suffering to millions of Chinese people in a war of aggression, never imagined one day they would be confined in a building which their men built for the purpose of administering the notorious water treatment and other kinds of cruel torture to innocent Chinese.

In a shabby, grim-looking building in Nanjing, surrounded on four sides by high solid walls, these 16 Japanese army officers, including six lieutenant generals, are now awaiting trial by a Chinese military court, together with three Koreans and activists. Most of the Japanese were arrested in Tokyo and brought to China to face arraignment with the permission of the Allied Far Eastern War Crimes Commission.

Col Yang Chen-po, superintendent of the detention camp, said the building in which the Japanese are confined was built by the Japanese as their gendarmerie headquarters. It is a synonym for terror to the Chinese during the Japanese occupation. It is the only detention camp for war criminal suspects in Nanjing.

Sober revival in the Borders is exemplified in the game with £30 and £50 at the Glen Fairfryd ground. . . . a Glasgow sportsman has laid a bet of £500 to £1,000 that Rangers will win the Scottish Cup. . . . betting for the Cup shows Rangers 2-1 favourites with Hibs and Aberdeen joint second favourites.

CENTRAL

ALHAMBRA

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THRILL OF A ROMANCE

TO-MORROW "CAESAR and CLEOPATRA"

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents DANNY KAYE in "KID FROM BROOKLYN" in Technicolor

"Sure, I trained 'em to find good pictures"

"MY PLACE SURE TO WIN YOUR FAVOR"

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Russian & Caucasian Specialities

Ex-Serviceman Piano Tuner

Before he goes blind, Eric Hailles, junior chemist of Abbotstford, (Victoria, Australia), will become a first-class pianist and piano tuner.

Hailles, who joined the R.A.A.F. in 1944, received a knock in the right eye during training and his sight became dim.

The trouble spread to the other eye and he was discharged from the R.A.A.F.

Threatened with blindness, Hailles, through the Repatriation Commission, took a course in piano tuning, made by Hailles.

At the same time he studied piano-playing. The commission presented him with a new piano. His instructor, Mr. G. W. Findlay, told the commission he was delighted with the progress being made by Hailles.

Spanish Monarchy Opposed

Mexico City, Feb. 20.
The Spanish Socialist leader, Senor Indalecio Prieto, opposed restoration of the monarchy which, he predicted to-day, would result in fresh struggles in a nation not yet fully recovered from a bitter civil war.

Prieto urged instead that the Spanish people be allowed to choose their own regime by a plebiscite, but added that international pressure will have to determine the fall of Franco. He said that however great is the heroism of those inside Spain opposing Franco, their efforts will fail.

If Franco sees his cause lost he will hand over power to the monarchy for the elementary motives of self-defence and long-standing personal convictions.—United Press.

Franco Orders Study

Madrid, Feb. 20.
Generalissimo Franco reportedly has named a committee of four Falange Cabinet Ministers to study the possibility of the restoration of the monarchy to which the older Party wing is believed opposed.

The committee consists of the following Ministers: Blas Perez Gomez (Interior), Jose Antonio Jiron (Labour), Carlos Reina Saura (Agriculture) and Jaimeundo Fernandez Cuesta (Justice).

No signs of restoration are imminent, however, because Franco and Don Juan retain widely divergent policy views despite the frequent contacts of their representatives.—United Press.

Heavy Losses For Reds Reported

Peking, Feb. 21.
The Government announced to-day it had dealt Communist armies such a severe blow that the great Peiping-Tientsin-Pooting triangle of North China is secure for some time to come.

The Chinese press carried Government reports that the Communists suffered crippling losses in weeks of fighting, including loss of 12,000 men in a 24-hour battle around Yaotungchuan, 20 miles north of Pooting.

The Communists announced that the Government had ordered all Yenan representatives to leave and they were preparing to withdraw personnel from the United Nations Relief Rehabilitation headquarters here. It was indicated that supplies would be practically impossible for some parts of North China henceforth.—Associated Press.

HITLER LIKED A GERMAN KING

Nuremberg, Feb. 21.
Franz von Papen said in an interview to-day that he proposed to Hitler in 1933 that Prince Louis Ferdinand, grandson of the exiled Kaiser, be made King of Germany, and Hitler seemed "satisfied with the idea."

Von Papen is awaiting verdict from the German de-Nazification Court, which is expected to give him 10 years' hard labour.—Associated Press.

MOSQUITOES IN CAR TYRES

Chicago, Feb. 20.
The American Medical Association Journal reported to-day that sanitary inspectors in Los Angeles, examining a freighter arriving from New Guinea, discovered fever-carrying mosquitoes breeding in rainwater inside 9,000 army tyres.
The Journal said mosquitoes of a type carrying dengue fever and filariasis were found in eight of 11 shipments of tyres.—United Press.

NORWAY WILL ENTER ANTARCTIC RACE

Government To Support Expedition

Oslo, Feb. 20.

Norway will enter the race to the Antarctic with a sizable expedition during the 1947-48 season—a preliminary to the great combined expedition projected for the following season by Britain, Sweden and Norway.

The reported hunt for radioactive mineral deposits—uranium, thorium and monazite—mentioned in connection with other organisations probing the South Polar wastes this year, will play no part in the Norwegians' work.

Norway has long-established claims to much of the Antarctic, and her claims are better founded than most. Roald Amundsen discovered the South Pole in December, 1911. Norwegian whalers, always the most daring of seamen, penetrated the Antarctic in 1901 and extended their operations annually until, in the decade before the last war, they caught an average of 40 percent of all whales taken from the southern oceans each year.

Along with the whaling operations, Norwegian airmen quietly surveyed much of the previously unknown coast. Commander Riser-Larsen was foremost of these unheralded explorers.

NORWAY'S CLAIMS

Norway claims two outlying islands, Bouvet, at 3 deg. 24 east longitude, and 54 deg. 26 south latitude, and Peter I at 80 deg. 35 west longitude and 68 deg. 50 south latitude.

On the mainland, Norway claims a pie-shaped wedge with its apex at the Pole, lying between the Falkland Islands dependency claimed by Britain and Argentina, at 20 deg. west longitude extending eastward to 45 deg. east longitude where the Australian claim begins.

Thus the Norwegian claim begins at Conto Land, on the Weddell Sea, and includes Crown Princess Martha Land, Queen Maud Land, Princess Astrid Land, Princess Ragnhild Land, Prince Harald Land and part of Crown Prince Olav Land.

Norway claimed Bouvet Island on January 23, 1928 and Peter I Island

on May 1, 1931. She claimed her Antarctic mainland areas in 1930. The proposed expedition will have the support of the government as well as the Norwegian Geographical Society and the Norwegian Whalers' Association, which offered to cover the costs of refitting a vessel furnished by the government and operating it throughout the voyage.

YOUNG SCIENTISTS

The ship selected is the former American coast guard vessel, North Star, loaned to the expedition by the Parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs. The ship is of 220 tons and was bought from the United States in 1945 for \$105,000. The Norwegian Government originally planned to use it for fishing on the North Sea banks.

Work of the expedition will be done largely around Peter I Island and the Ross Sea. Meteorological observations and biological investigations will be emphasised, but oceanographical observations and studies of the life and propagation of whales will be undertaken.

It is planned to take along a number of young scientists to give them valuable field work they missed during the war years when Norway was occupied by the Germans and blockaded by the British—United Press.

BRITISH SURVEY

London, Feb. 20.
British survey parties on Antarctica's Graham Land, employing time-honoured polar means of locomotion—dogs and sledges—to-day are trying to complete two firsts before winter night descends—crossing the base of Graham Land and making the first land journey of its length.

Britain now has seven parties totalling 30 men working on its Falkland Islands dependency survey. They are stationed at Hope Bay, the northern tip of Graham Land, Mar-

guerite Bay, on its base on the west coast; Port Lockroy, midway between the two on the west coast; Admiralty Bay, below Port Lockroy; Deception Island, near Hope Bay; Argentine Island, off the west coast, and Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys.

Graham Land has never been crossed on foot, although airplanes have often made extended flights over its tortuous mountains and glaciers.

Foreign Office and Colonial Office spokesmen said that survey work in Graham Land continues on schedule. The party at Marguerite Bay, where an American expedition will soon start work, is engaged in establishing a base on the 5,000-foot plateau island from which it may be possible to sledge overland to the icebound east coast which cannot be approached from the sea.

Speaking of Britain's working in this area, the Times editorially commented: "It would be a misfortune if the tradition of friendly international co-operation in Antarctica were broken by the intrusion of political rivalries."

British sources said Antarctic stations would be maintained throughout the coming winter. A great deal of geological, meteorological, zoological and mineralogical work has been done by survey parties which have worked in the Antarctic almost without interruption since about 1930. The work is part of a long-term programme for the detailed study of the Falkland Islands Dependency, which includes Graham Land, the Falkland Islands, South Shetlands and South Orkneys.—United Press.

APPROACH OF WINTER
Aboard USS Mount Olympus, Feb. 20.

Dispatches from Little America to the reporting ship have cleared but the expedition planes still were undergoing mechanical revision begun when bad conditions interrupted flights.

A newly-erected Little America radio station has succeeded in establishing direct radio communication with Washington for emergency use. It is necessary to leave a rescue party at the South Pole for the winter in the event any air crews are lost in the next few days of final survey flights.

A drop in the temperature to 9 degrees below zero warned of the swift approach of the Antarctic winter, which is likely to curtail the expedition's work within 10 days.—United Press.

ARGENTINE EXPEDITION
Buenos Aires, Feb. 20.
Commander Luis Garcia, leader of the Argentine Navy's Antarctic expedition, reported by radio to-day that leading parties from the transport Patagonia are engaged in extensive survey for mineral deposits in Graham Land, just off the Antarctic continent.

A plane launched from the transport took advantage of the clear weather to engage in a photo survey of Graham Land.—United Press.

CHINA COTTON REQUEST TO UNRRA SUPPORTED

Washington, Feb. 20.
It was reliably learned to-day that top UNRRA officials solidly favour China's request for \$49,000,000 worth of cotton to be made into cloth for sale in the open market to bolster the nation's economy.

Sources close to the organization said the Director-General, Maj-Gen Lowell W. Rooks, made a strong argument for diversion of \$49,000,000 worth of United States funds to a cotton programme at a meeting of the nine-nation Central Committee.

It was also reliably learned that Rooks telegraphed the China Office in Shanghai, and will ask the Central Committee to take final action when he receives a reply from there, which is hoped for early next week.

The paper predicted that Katsumi Kikunami, chairman of NCIO, will be a candidate for the House of Representatives, and added that chairman of other large labour unions, such as the All-Japan Cottonners' Union, the All-Japan Electrical Workers' Union and the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, will run for Diet seats.—United Press.

VOLCANO ERUPTS

London, Feb. 20.
The volcano on Mount Mayon in Luzon, in the Philippines which has given signs of unrest in the past month, burst into life again to-day, the New York radio reported. Tons of smouldering lava are pouring down its slopes towards the town of Libog. Rumbles of eruption can be heard as far away as Manila, 200 miles to the northwest.—Router.

POCKET CARTOON



ACQUITTED OF KILLING HER FATHER

Hertford, Feb. 20.

On the night of January 25, William White, 46, returned to his Watford home. He was drunk.

He walked deliberately into the kitchen, selected a knife and mounted the stairway to the second floor. His wife, two daughters and his little son huddled together in the bedroom.

It was not the first time White had come home drunk, and they knew from experience that he was likely to be violent.

White confronted his family with a knife, and, waving slightly, said: "I am now going to sharpen this knife. I am going to kill Mr. Ware next door and then I am coming back to cut the lot of you up."

He turned and started back down the stairs.

Elsie Dorothy White, 19, looked frantically about. At the head of the stairway was an aspidochelone.

She picked up the plant, pot and all, and threw it with all her might. It hit her father on the head and killed him.

The story of White and the aspidochelone was told by the prosecutor, Mr. Gerald Howard, to-day at the trial of Elsie White for manslaughter.

Practically taking the role of the defence, Mr. Howard told the Court: "It seemed to us that those facts are a complete defence to any charge of manslaughter, because not only was this young woman justified on the ground that she was apprehensive for her own safety and the safety of the rest of the family, but she had reasonable ground for believing that her father was going to make an attack on, and perhaps murder, Mr. Ware."

Mr. Howard asked that the charge be dismissed. Mr. Justice Byrne agreed and instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.—United Press.

Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak

London, Feb. 20.
The annual sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle at Reading to-day was cancelled because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease and the 473 cattle which arrived must be quarantined for a fortnight.

The Agriculture Ministry announced a foot and mouth outbreak among pigs at Meadwood, Leeds.—United Press.

WHAT ATTLEE SAID

(Continued from Page 1)

Lord Templewood tabled a motion for the Opposition, condemning the Government's Indian policy. It amounted to a motion of censure and will be debated in the Lords on Tuesday.

It said the Government's decision to turn over power to the Indians without any provision for the protection of minorities or the discharge of other obligations was likely to imperil the peace and prosperity of India.

The Opposition will decide on Tuesday whether to force a division. If a division is called, the Conservative majority is likely to defeat the Government.—United Press.

White Paper On India Presented In Commons

London, Feb. 20.

The text of the White Paper on India which Mr. Attlee read to the House of Commons to-day is as follows:

"It has long been the policy of successive British Governments to work towards the realisation of the self-government of India.

In pursuance of this policy, an increasing measure of responsibility has been devolved on Indians, and to-day the civil administration and the Indian armed forces rely to a very large extent on Indian civilians and officers. In the constitutional field, the Acts of 1919 and 1935 passed by the British Parliament each represented a substantial transfer of political power.

In 1940 the coalition Government recognised the principle that the Indians should themselves frame the new constitution for a fully autonomous India, and in the offer of 1942 they invited them to set up a constitutional assembly for this purpose as soon as the war was over.

The British Government believe this policy to have been right and in accordance with sound democratic principles. Since they came into office they have done their utmost to carry it forward to its fulfilment. "The declaration of the Prime Minister of March 15 last, which met with general approval in Parliament and the country, made it clear that it was for the Indian people themselves to choose their future status and constitution and that in the opinion of the Government the time had come for responsibility for the Government of India to pass into Indian hands. The Cabinet Mission, which was sent to India last year, spent over three months in consultation with Indian leaders in order to help them agree upon the method for determining the future constitution of India so that the transfer of power might be smooth and rapidly effected.

Missions Proposals

"It was only when it seemed clear that without some initiative from the Cabinet Mission agreement was unlikely to be reached that they put forward proposals themselves.

These proposals, made public in May last, envisaged that the future

constitution of India should be settled by a Constituent Assembly composed in a manner suggested with representatives of all communities and interests in British India and of the Indian states.

"Since the return of the Mission the Interim Government has been set up at the centre, composed of political leaders of the major communities exercising wide powers within the existing constitution.

"In all Provinces, the Indian Government's responsible legislatures are in office.

"It is with great regret that the Government find that there are still differences among the Indian parties which are preventing the Constituent Assembly from functioning as it was intended that it should.

No Clear Prospect

"The Government desire to hand over their responsibility to authorities established by a constitution approved by all parties in India in accordance with the Cabinet Mission's plan, but unfortunately there is at present no clear prospect that such a constitution and such authorities will emerge.

"The present state of uncertainty is fraught with danger and cannot be indefinitely prolonged. It is, therefore, essential that all parties should sink their differences in order that they may be ready to shoulder the great responsibilities which will come before them next year. After months of hard work by the Cabinet Mission, a great measure of agreement was obtained as to the method by which the constitution should be worked out. This, was embodied in their statements of May last.

"Although the final transfer of authority may not take place until June 1948, preparatory measures must be put in hand in advance. It is important that the efficiency of the civil administration should be maintained and that the defence of India should be fully provided for. But inevitably, as the process of the transfer proceeds, it will become progressively more difficult to carry out to the letter all the provisions of the Government of India Act (1935). Legislation will be introduced in due course to give effect to the final transfer of power.

Well-Being Of India

"The British Government cannot conclude this statement without expressing, on behalf of the people of this country, their goodwill and good wishes towards the people of India, as they go forward to this final stage in their achievement of self-government.

"It will be the wish of everyone in these islands that notwithstanding the constitutional changes, the association of the British and Indian peoples should not be brought to an end—and they will wish to continue to do all that is in their power to further the well-being of India."—Router.

Hongkong Police Reserve

Order No. 1 of 1947 by Mr D. W. Macintosh, C.B.E. Commissioner of Police

DRILL PARADES

All ranks of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will attend Murray Parade Ground on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, February 24, 25, 27, and 28, at 5.30 p.m. for Drill Parades. Dress—Uniform.

MEETING

All N.C.O.s from Lance Sergeants upwards will attend Police Reserve Office, Prince's Building, 1st floor, Room No. 122 on Saturday, February 22, at 10.30 a.m. for a meeting. Dress—Muffi.

Sgt. T. O. TSO, Senior Superintendent of Police, (Reserve).

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes before the time stated below.

Airmail: Friday, February 21
Airmail: Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, Baku, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York, Canada, 3.30 p.m.

Seamail:
Formosa, Canada (via Vancouver) 3 p.m.
Shanghai, 2 p.m.
Nagasaki, Tientsin, Shekai, 3 p.m.
Manila, 3 p.m.

Train:
Canton, 4 p.m.
Saturday, February 22
Airmail: Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Hongkong, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, 3.30 p.m.

Seamail:
Swatow, Bangkok, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, noon.
Hongkong, 10.30 a.m.
Manila, Bombay, 3 p.m.
Australia (via Sydney), 3 p.m.
USA, Central and South America (via San Francisco), 3 p.m.

Manila, 3 p.m.
Amoy, Swatow, Saigon, 3 p.m.
Straits, 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai, 3 p.m.
Canton, 4 p.m.

Seamail:
Canton, 8.15 a.m.
Nagasaki, Tientsin, Shekai, 10 a.m.
Kobe, 10 a.m.
Canton, 10 a.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTS

ZBW on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m., and 6.30 to 11 p.m., and on 6.02 megacycles in the 21 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 6.30 to 7.30 and 9 to 11 p.m.

6.30 Film Memories; 7 London Relay; World News; 7.10 London Relay; Home News from Britain; 7.15 "Romance and Rhythm"; 7.30 Studio; "You Asked For It"—Play Request; 8.30 Paul Robeson by Lynn Fraser; 8.30 Paul Robeson (Baritone) and Boston Promenade Orchestra; 9.15 "The Band of the 2nd Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales Own); 9.45 Studio; "Echo"—A Radio Thriller, written & Produced by Donald Hudd; presented by the Hong Kong Stage Club; 10.15 Interlude; 10.25 "Verdi's 'Aida'—Act I. By the Principals, Chorus and Orchestra of La Scala Opera House, Milan; 11 Close Down.

GATHAY

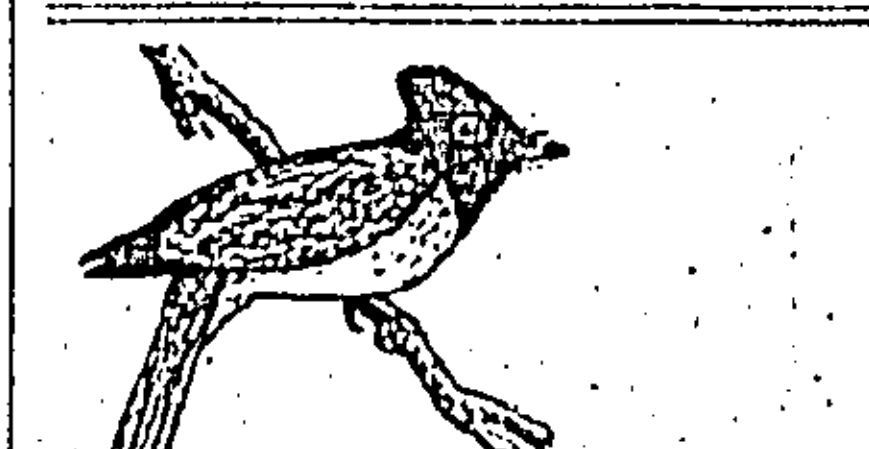
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